

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

## More Trouble in Mexico

THE situation in Mexico grows increasingly serious. Announcement by Governor Jose Maytorena, of Sonora, that the forces under his command would resist the landing of American marines, if that should be attempted, supplies a new tension and a new menace. Unless General Villa is able to control the actions of his subordinate, we may be forced into a more active intervention than the administration has contemplated.

There is disaffection, meantime, in the Cabinet of Carranza. That turbulent person is at odds with his principal fighting general, Obregon, and four holders of portfolios have resigned. General Obregon insists that these be taken back and the other Cabinet members dismissed or otherwise disciplined. Apparently, another of the factions is to fly into fragments and thus increase the number of irresponsible units.

Where to find in all this confusion and lack of coherent purpose a man or a party to whom or to which the assistance of this government properly may be extended is a difficult task. It seems almost impossible. The very thought of armed intervention in Mexico is repellent, but conditions seem to be forcing the United States into that course.

## Decorated

THE officer by whose orders the Lusitania was sunk has been decorated with the Order Pour le Merite by his grateful government.

To murder a thousand unarmed, helpless men, women and children has been elevated to the respectability of noble recognition.

By this act the German government has set its seal upon a slaughter of the innocents so heinous, so revolting, so outrageous to the least sense of common humanity, that the thought of it has staggered the mind of the civilized world.

To-day the decoration is an honor which is worn proudly on the breast of that officer. When peace shall have come, when all nations and all peoples shall be in accord, when commerce shall have resumed her happy paths, and the desolated farms of Belgium and France shall again yield their tribute to harvest, then will the decoration of murder be a proud badge of honor, or will it burn through the gilt and gaud of an empty achievement and sink its reproach deep into the heart of its owner?

It would be better if this noble officer, this proud possessor of a bit of brass, were to walk to the nearest rail of his boat and fling it overboard, purging the inhuman means by which it was won.

## Why Men Are So Naughty

WOMEN'S rights advocates usually assert that man is congenitally bad, and that most of the evil in woman has come from association with him. Masculine observers, on the other hand, have frequently hinted or openly asserted that man's wickedness is in no small degree due to the influence of woman. The majority of men, these chauvinists profess to think, would incline to goodness were it not for woman's natural and overwhelming preference for males of the other sort. Women, they assert, do not admire good men, and the slack demand has its natural influence in the supply.

It is true—for what it may be worth—that girls are enamored infrequently of sober and serious youth; they like boys to be "devilish." That girls laugh at the boy who does not smoke or drink, who is good and dutiful, makes our upward progress difficult.

If the race is to advance morally, it is necessary that the ideas of women shall be reformed, for men are largely what women make them. Man, in his overmastering desire to win the favor of woman, will be what woman wants him to be. Woman nowadays—when we speak in the large—confounds carelessness of duty with manly adventurousness, and, therefore, we have a few real adventurers and a great crowd of imitators, who vary in their devilishness from rocking the boat to stealing a kiss in the dark. The world is filled with a host of youths who have acquired a cheap dash at the expense of their better nature, and thereby attain the favor of the ruling sex. Man will not improve until woman wants him improved.

## A Voice From the Past

BILLY SUNDAY has so filled the evangelist world that it will probably be news to some to hear that Sam Small is still alive and still preaching. He is scheduled to hold forth in Philadelphia shortly on "King Alcohol at Armageddon." Sam Small is one of the lesser lights of evangelism, but he is interesting as being a perfect specimen of the type of old-time evangelist, now rapidly being dispossessed.

In the New Testament there are a St. James and a St. James the Less. In modern evangelism there were Sam Jones and Sam Small. The latter is a convert and perfect imitation of the former. Sam Jones was well known in his day; he always drew large crowds by his daring and often broadly witty

statements. He wore a military mustache and was fitted out with a fine Georgia drawl. Sam Small likewise wears the fierce mustache, likewise drawls, and is also given to humor on occasions.

But the jokes of Sam Jones, Sam Small and their school were easily understandable by any one fairly conversant with the English language. Billy Sunday's jokes are also very good in all probability, but they are couched in the latest slang, which Mr. Sunday claims to be the language of the people. It is much more the language of George Ade.

Our early conceptions have a way of attacking by us in spite of logic. Sam Jones and Sam Small were our ideals of what evangelists should be, and it saddened us to think that they should give way to the Billy Sunday variety and the great mechanical revival, worked on business principles. We are glad that Sam Small still continues to lift his voice as of yore. We are glad for one more survival of the past.

## Where the Bankers Stand

THE whole-hearted indorsement given to Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams by the Virginia Bankers' Association must be highly gratifying to that faithful official, who has borne the brunt of the attack made by the Riggs National Bank and allied financial interests on him and his chief. It is evidence that the men who know Mr. Williams best, who have been associated with him in business, have confidence in the purity of his motives and his devotion to the public welfare.

Perhaps it is worth while recalling that the resolutions of the association take the same ground substantially as that occupied by the Washington judge before whom the case was tried. He, too, found in Mr. Williams a conscientious and diligent public servant, whose conduct of his office entitled him to judicial commendation.

Passing to another of the closing features of the convention, we believe the association has done well to discontinue the use of wine at its annual banquets. Banking is not merely a private business or calling; it is charged with a public interest, and it is the special duty of men engaged in it to set the example of obedience to law and popular sentiment. Virginia has declared for prohibition, and the bankers have fallen into line.

The association's indorsement of the course and policy of President Wilson, in his handling of the country's foreign relations, is interesting because it expresses very happily, we believe, the attitude of the people of this State. Virginia is overwhelmingly with Mr. Wilson, but there is objection, none the less, to drastic criticism of Mr. Bryan. Efforts to impugn his motives meet with quick resentment. Disagreement with his attitude and with his explanations of it is overwhelming, but there is general inclination to believe his errors are of the head rather than of the heart.

The bankers' resolutions voice the sentiment not of Virginia only, but of the whole nation. With the exception of a few mad jingoes of the Roosevelt brand, no one in this country wants war with Germany, and nearly every one—the President and his Cabinet with the rest—would do all that reasonably and honorably may be done to avoid it. Germany shows signs of coming to her senses. She has jingoes of her own, but the voice of moderation and restraint at last is heard in Berlin and throughout the empire. That voice should be welcomed.

The President, however, has spoken for his people. Berlin understands the irreducible minimum of our demands. The bankers in their resolutions merely give restrained but clear and emphatic recognition to that central and controlling fact.

## England and America

CECIL CHESTERTON, but recently a British visitor to our shores, has returned to his native land, to write for the New Witness, of London, an account of his discovery of America. Among the items of his discovery is the fact that "American sympathy for the allies has nothing whatever to do with the Anglo-Saxon race," but to a belief that the allied cause is right. With seeming amazement, he proclaims the further discovery that American sympathy goes out to France and Belgium, rather than to England.

Mr. Chesterton's amazement is sufficient proof, if any were needed, of his solemn conclusion that this country and Great Britain are to each other foreign lands. American sympathy from the first has gone to France and Belgium rather than to England. Whatever acerbities allied conduct has produced among us are chargeable to England, and it has felt whatever resentment we have visited on allied policies. This is due not alone to the fact that British naval power has interfered with our shipping, but to the further fact that, despite the origin of our institutions and a majority of our people, we do not particularly care for English ways. As for the supposed identity of language, Mr. Chesterton himself rejects that, with fine, Britaninic scorn.

All of which goes to make even more ridiculous the German contention that we are led in this country to sympathize with the allies because of our affection for England. The simple truth is that sympathy is felt despite a distinct antagonism for England, which more than counterbalances the influence of race and language. Even here in the South, where there is gratitude for what Englishmen did for the Confederacy, it is affected and limited by the perception that this help was inspired by jealousy of the United States and by commercial prejudices and interests, rather than by any consuming passion for the Southern people or the Southern cause.

America condemns Germany because America believes Germany began this dreadful world war, but American sympathy, as Mr. Chesterton was surprised to learn, goes rather to France and Belgium than to England. If as to Germany we have added irritation to our graver grievances, it is partly because she cannot or will not understand a fact so indisputable and so manifest.

According to one of the cadet witnesses before the court of inquiry now sitting at Annapolis, pretty nearly everybody in the corps believes it all right to cheat on examinations—when necessary. Evidently, the influence of German kultur has not spared the Naval Academy. Evidently also it is time for some one to wield a big stick.

Our advice to Andrew Carnegie, after reading the views of French philosophers on that apostle of peace, is to keep out of their hands. He might acquire new reasons for thinking peace desirable.

Bulgaria is now trying to find out from the allies whether her national aspirations are sufficiently involved to authorize her to declare war.

## SONGS AND SAWS

**Clear Enough.**  
Some wise grammarians deplore  
The presidential style;  
In early youth, they all are sure,  
He was not taught to pile  
Large words on top of one another.  
The simple thought of him to smother.

**The wise grammarians lament**  
His use of "it" and "they."  
When he describes a government,  
Built in the German way—  
They'd have him use some phrase more dashing  
When in such waters he goes splashing.

**But here's one thing that none can doubt,**  
Who Wilson's writings reads:  
The President is never out  
Of any words he needs  
To make the common folk wise to  
Whatever to say he really tries to.

**The Germans know that our complaint**  
Is not mere words and fuss;  
That Wilson's not a pliant saint,  
But just a man like us,  
Who'd do a fair amount of running,  
But then is sure to start some gunning.

**The Penman's Says:**  
While it's a long road that has no turning,  
You can't be certain nowadays that the turning  
you reach and follow will carry you any-  
where you particularly desire to go.

**Why?**  
These puffing folks that here you see  
Aren't they, as you think they be,  
The theory evolutionary,  
Oh, not at all—they groan and pant  
To amplify their wind, grown scant—  
They're on a constitutional.

**Fifty-Fifty.**  
"Jinks gives his wife half his salary every week."  
"And what becomes of the other half?"  
"She still has to get that in the old way—out  
of the pockets of his trousers."

**Wholly Different.**  
He—You don't mean to contend, do you, that  
this pastry is like that mother used to make?  
She—I certainly do not. You may eat a reason-  
able amount of my pastry without suffering  
an attack of acute indigestion.

**Resemblance.**  
"Why do you always address Cholly Litebrane  
as 'old top'?"  
"Because Cholly's top, figuratively speaking, is  
always revolving after the fashion of the in-  
teresting toy of the same name."

THE TATTLER.

## Chats With Virginia Editors

The Newport News Times-Herald, which is always bragging about the little old town in which it is printed and moves and has its being, talks as follows: "Oh, these glorious nights! And there is no difference in the morning. Judge Holt, of Staunton, who is visiting here, says our nights and mornings cannot be beaten in the mountains. And that is some admission for a mountaineer!"

Looking always for the main chance, the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch fires this little shot: "Many a college graduate realizes the difference between a name on a diploma and one on a pay roll."

Speaking of the "moonlight schools" that have become quite popular in many parts of the South, the purpose being to teach grown-up ignoramus the rudiments of the English language, to read, write and cipher—the Fin-castle Herald remarks: "It is never too late to go to school, if the pupil cannot read and write. Let the good work go on until at least every man who votes can read the names of the candidates and write his name."

The Accomac News is evidently going to take the necessary time to make up its mind. Speaking of the announcement of the latest candidate for Governor of Virginia, it says: "Mr. Davis has never held a State office. So far as we know, he is a high-toned gentleman. We do not know what his laws are on the great moral questions before the people of Virginia or what part he took in the great prohibition campaign last year. However, since the primary is more than two years off, we will probably know more about his views and qualifications for the high office which he seeks."

The James River Clarion, published somewhere up in the good old County of Buckingham, does some right good talking in the following: "There are hundreds of thousands of dollars beneath the soil all around us that have never been dug out, and in the humble opinion of the editor, it is about time for us to dig, and dig deeply. We would like to see every foot of waste ground in this commonwealth put under cultivation and yielding something that brings in the yellow metal. We would like to see every arm in the community at work, every mind devising means of advancing our common interests. There is a cash market in foreign countries for every ounce of foodstuffs that we can produce, and at high prices. We as a community are abundantly able to vastly increase our output of foodstuffs, and just why we are allowing so much land to go uncultivated is a mystery which we confess ourselves unable to solve. Every man wants more money, and right here at our door opportunity goes begging day by day. What's the matter with us, anyway?"

## Current Editorial Comment

**War Deals Blow to Prosperity**  
Judging by British and French returns, exports of the countries at war must have declined at least a billion dollars in the first quarter of this year—while the output of the smaller illustrations of the folly of trying to find any economic justification for war. Take the case of Germany. Her sales to the three countries she is now fighting amounted to more than a quarter of her total foreign sales. The notion that she could possibly gain foreign trade by fighting her three biggest customers, and immediately cutting off over a fourth of her business, might appeal to a lunatic, but never to a man capable of adding two and two correctly; yet the militarist propaganda finally leans pretty heavily on foreign trade. The place in the sun, so far as any tangible meaning can be attached to it, means mostly a place to sell more goods. China was chief objective of German imperialism; yet every week since August 1 Germany has probably lost as much foreign trade as her total yearly trade with China amounts to.

We know positively that this war cannot economically pay and, nevertheless, the war itself shows that demonstrating a thing does not pay is by no means equivalent to stopping it. As to total economic effects of the war, destruction of foreign trade, so far, has probably put the world back about ten years. The value of all the goods entering into international trade in 1915 will be no greater than in 1905 and may sink back to 1900. That what is happening in Europe hardly threatens to set the world trade further back indicates the rapidly with which commerce and wealth have multiplied in late years.—Saturday Evening Post.

The announcement by Secretary Daniels that eleven enlisted men out of fifty-five applying for appointment to the Naval Academy under the law of June 30, 1914, have passed their examinations and qualified as midshipmen, affords gratifying proof of the disposition among the men in the service to avail themselves of the new

opportunity for promotion. Incidentally, it is a high tribute to their character and quality. Passing the entrance examinations for Annapolis is a pretty good test of student capacity. The presence of this new element in the academy should prove beneficial in many ways. In the circumstances, the sailor midshipmen will be under a peculiar incentive to acquire themselves with credit, and assuming that they attain a good rank, they will inject a wholesome spirit of competition. Certainly their progress will be watched with interest and expectation. The earlier appointments made from the ranks of enlisted men have all justified the experiment of democratizing the navy. No sounder principle of military efficiency is known than that contained in Napoleon's theory that the private soldier should carry a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. By the same token, there should be no more effective means of elevating naval standards than to make it possible, as is now the case, "for a man to go from apprentice seaman to admiral."—New York World.

## News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Newspaper Files, June 21, 1865.)

The bob-tailed Legislature that ever tried to assemble in Virginia, or any other State, attempted to get down to business yesterday morning in the State Capitol Building, and this was a rather questionable proposition. A resolution of Governor Pierpont, calling the body—such of it as there is—together. However, agreeable to the call of the "Governor," so called, the short number of legislators got together as best they could. The alleged Senate met at noon yesterday. After the calling of the roll, it was decided that a quorum was not present, and the creatures who were on hand decided to adjourn to 10 o'clock this morning, when it is expected the four or five others will turn up to look out for their per diem. Those present when Lieutenant-Governor Cowper "drapped," his gavel were C. W. Whitehurst, of Norfolk; W. F. Merced, of Loudoun; S. W. Powell, of Accomac, and F. W. Lemosey, of Portsmouth.

The House was called to order by Speaker James M. Downey. He appointed P. H. Gibson clerk pro tem, and had the roll called. The following answered to their names: Accomac, Thomas H. Kahan and William H. Gibbons; Alexandria, Reuben Johnson and A. C. Harman; Loudoun, James M. Downey; Northampton, John H. Birch; Norfolk County, James W. Brownley and Robert H. Nash; Norfolk City, Albert L. Fairfax; J. J. Henshaw, of Haworth; J. Wood, of Elizabeth City. The House went through the absurd formality of electing a sergeant at arms and some other officers, with pay attachments.

That the "Legislature" so-called, which assembled in the Capitol yesterday, is really a Legislature in fact no one with the brains he was born with can for a moment imagine, and yet all of the few members may be able to draw their per diem and that really seems to be what they are here for.

Governor Pierpont wisely decided to withhold his message to the "Legislature" until there are enough people recorded there to give it a decent hearing. The message, whatever it may be, may possibly be of some use to-day, if there are any sovereigns on hand to hear it.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation calling for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the States of Georgia and Texas, and also of Mississippi. According to the proclamation, the same tactics are to be employed in the States named as have been ordered for North Carolina and for Virginia.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper says that General Lee, late commander of all of the Confederate forces, has made formal application for full pardon, etc. The same dispatch also states that General Lee has made a like application, but that his application is couched in language that covers over fifteen double sheets of foolscap paper, in which he justifies himself for all of his conduct since 1862. While this dispatch is probably well authenticated, we must be permitted to doubt the accuracy of at least a part of it. Information here in Richmond is to the effect that General Lee has never applied for any pardon, and, as for the matter never will. If his parole issued by General Grant at Appomattox is not sufficient, he considers himself at the end of his row, and in any event will never ask a pardon from the politicians who now seem to be in the saddle. Whatever Mr. Stephens may have done we know not, but General Lee has never applied for a pardon, and he never will, for, as he sees it, he has done nothing to be pardoned for.

## The Voice of the People

**Wants the City Made Better.**  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—Have the officials entrusted with the management of this city lost sight of their duty? How long will they continue to make a smooth road for their indifference for vice to travel upon? Will they block up the streets with their own selfishness, or will they endeavor to awaken to their obligation, that of enforcing the law as a man with the courage of his convictions? The "lost" of this city's young men, who are unprotected, is so long as the police people keep on dreaming of a perfect city, but themselves offering no assistance in securing the service of men of character, mind and duty, to handle the affairs of our city should be governed. The cry of the average professing Christian is "Go leave it to the other fellow to do." Such weakness on their part.

We have our investigations, we secure the dangerous element, but there is where a halt is called. Why? For fear of offending some friends? Poor evidence of Christian duty.

The churches of character have seen enough evidence of unfitness of some officials. This time they rally to defend the righteous cause and see to it that honest, self-respecting citizens are not in the saddle. Whatever Mr. Stephens may have done we know not, but General Lee has never applied for a pardon, and he never will, for, as he sees it, he has done nothing to be pardoned for.

Richmond, June 18, 1915.

## Progress of Woman's Suffrage.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir—It will be of interest to your anti-suffrage friends, on the authority of the Cambridge Anti-Suffrage Association, that woman's suffrage has made no gains since 1912 save Nevada and Montana, whose combined population is less than that of the city of Philadelphia, while since last November it has been defeated in our national Congress and in nineteen States—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska, Connecticut, Florida and Wisconsin.

Of its result, where it has been tried, Judge Small, of Tacoma, says: "I voted for woman suffrage in Washington, but in common with thousands of others who looked at the question as an abstract proposition, I am so greatly disappointed that I will not work for it. I had to-day I would welcome an opportunity to vote for its withdrawal, and I believe if it were such a thing as to be voted upon, it would be voted upon by an overwhelming majority."

"Happy are those who say the Spanish proverb, 'who learn by the experience of others.'"  
Richmond, June 17, 1915. VIRGINIAN.

## Queries and Answers

**Bacon's Castle.**  
Does Bacon's Castle get its name from Nathaniel Bacon, "the rebel," and is there at the place any remains of a house supposed to have been his home?  
The estate of C. W. Warren, Esq., of Bacon's Castle. There are remains of a building reputed to have been held by partisans of the rebel, and an uncle of the rebel, another Nathaniel Bacon, of the neighborhood. There is no reason to believe that "the rebel" ever lived south of the James.

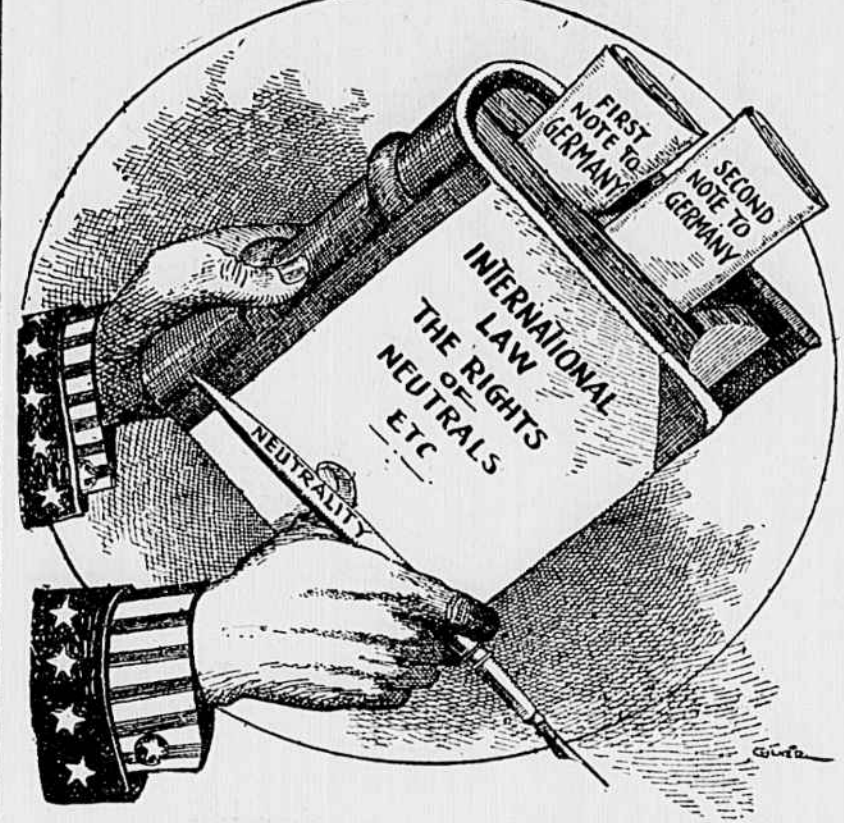
**Orders.**  
Have the Masons or United Pentecosts the most members?  
By the last reports, we know the number of Masons in the United States and Canada is 1,671,427. The number of Pentecosts is 70,110.

**Blood Kin.**  
Is my half-brother or my nephew more kin to me?  
The same.

**Subscription.**  
My subscription to a paper expires and it continues to come to me. May collection be made for it?  
If the original subscription was for a fixed period.

## A COUPLE OF BOOKMARKS

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the Los Angeles Express.

## MAKING OF PRINTING INK

Precbly no other medium has done more toward broadening the culture of the world than printing ink. Printed matter is to be found everywhere, and one of its great values has been the education of the foreigner come to another land. Yet, despite its universal use, there are few who know the different materials used or realize the processes required to prepare ink for printing.

A new exhibit in the Division of Graphic Arts of the United States National Museum, located in the Smithsonian Building, at Washington, well illustrates the several different processes and shows the many ingredients in the making of printers' ink. It starts with the raw products, illustrates the manufacture by photographs and diagrams described by labels, and shows the finished products ready for use. Considering our great dependence upon this substance for daily news, reading, records, and, in fact, all our literature and history, the Smithsonian exhibit offers an educational opportunity not to be neglected.

The manufacture of modern printing ink requires a careful choice of materials and their very skillful manipulation. The materials fall into two groups, the pigments or colors, and the medium or varnish in which the ground. The varnish is prepared from linseed oil and rosin, but, while linseed oil is the most satisfactory medium, it is not so hard as rosin oil and even mineral oil, are used.

Various gums and waxes are employed to give a greater consistency. The drying quality is increased by the addition of metallic substances, which tend to make the oil in the ink oxidize. This ink does not dry in the common sense, by evaporation, but passes through a chemical change which renders it insoluble.

The varnish holds the color particles together, and makes possible their mechanical manipulation on the presses, lending luminosity and added richness to the colors.

In preparing the varnish the oil is first boiled and burned until it arrives at the proper consistency, when the rosin is stirred in. The pigment is added and the mass ground to an impalpable fineness. Of course, the manufacturer has his own methods and trade secrets, which is only to be expected when it is realized what great art and precision the printing-ink maker has to exercise.

The ink must have free distribution, leaving the work clear and sharp, with no oil on the paper; it must not adhere too tenaciously to the types, but leave them clean, and must at the same time dry quickly on the paper, but not on the rollers, besides which, it must be proof against the effect of time.

The process of the printer's ink is a long and tedious one, and the variety of conditions under which they are employed necessitate individual consideration in determining the essential qualities demanded. The speed of the press, the sort of paper stock on which the ink is to be used, the printing plates, the process employed and many other technical points must all be taken into consideration by the ink maker.

## CONSUMPTIVES GO WEST TO DIE

That 10,000 consumptives annually go West to die is the statement made by the United States Public Health Service in a bulletin just issued. The tuberculous population of Western Texas and New Mexico is estimated to exceed 50,000, and from 20 per cent to 60 per cent of the families have some member who is or was infected. The consumptive population which has migrated from other States is more than 2,000, at Albuquerque, over 3,000 at El Paso, and 3,500 at San Antonio.

The effects of the transportation of thousands of consumptives to and from the resort cities upon the health of fellow-travelers, the dangers arising from the influx of invalids, and the economic results are the subject of a broad inquiry made recently by the department.

Practically every resort city in the country is to-day receiving more consumptives than ever, it is said, and though in most instances this increase has not kept pace with that of the population. Tables of death rates of the principal resort cities clearly demonstrate this fact. In other words, more people seek climatic cure for tuberculosis at present than at any previous time.

The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis occurring within a short period of arrival is lessening. This, the department says, is encouraging, and indicates that the educational propaganda to keep far-advanced cases at home has been of benefit. Nevertheless, as high as 15 per cent of all deaths occur within thirty days after arrival. This shows that many patients were in a dying condition when transferred. Forty-six per cent of all deaths occur within six months of arrival, indicating that many consumptives go to the West too late to be benefited. Instances are reported of overtaking sufferers on trains and in stations.

The sanitation of railway coaches and the precautions observed while in transit should receive particular attention. The average consumptive endures no precautionary measures. The care given cars at terminals has an important bearing upon the situation, and the necessity for the greatest thoroughness in the sanitation of cars at resort terminals is emphasized.

Dust, confinement, altitude, and parting from friends are declared to be often detrimental to patients, especially those in later stages of the disease. Cases of this nature should invariably be guided by professional advice. The company of friends, wherever possible, is urged.

The charity organizations of the resort cities have complained that hundreds of consumptives have become a burden upon their communities. So great was the outcry that a conference of representatives from Western States

was called by the Governor of Texas, and the Federal government appealed for aid.

Many invalids are forwarded by churches, lodges and unions, from other States. These people are soon obliged to seek charitable relief. Work is often unobtainable, and competition for the benefits derived from the coming of health-seekers. In one instance, the exact annual per capita cost to the taxpayers was found to be \$1.25, whereas the city derived many benefits from the thousands of invalids who were able to care for themselves. A large percentage of cases are shown by their origin and length of residence not to belong to other States. In estimating the extent of poverty, the investigator even went so far as to determine the proportion of bodies returned to relatives. This varied from 20 per cent, at San Antonio, to 60 per cent at Albuquerque.

Of particular interest to physicians, as well as the public, especially in view of the newer theories regarding the communicability of tuberculosis, are the facts marshaled to show the degree of danger to residents of the resort cities from the influx of consumptives. Medical statistics relating to the aspect of the question have, it is charged, been notoriously unreliable. Tables are presented which go far toward proving that the degree of communicability of the disease at least to adults, has probably been overestimated, and that the dangers to healthy persons are no greater in the resort cities than elsewhere.

## In the Rockefeller Family.

(New York World.)  
Life in the Rockefeller family ought never to be dull. On the same day that John D. Jr., receives a letter from a group of Socialist writers calling him a murderer his father wins first prize at a flower show with his tea roses.

## Yaquis on a War-Tear.

(Washington Post.)  
Considering the fact that the Yaquis have declared war on the United States, and Mexico their chief foe, it seems to be a czar who will promptly cut off the vodka.

## The Bonaparte Doctrine.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)  
The way to end a fight is to knock the other fellow down.—Charles J. Bonaparte. A shocking doctrine. Why not gently reprove him first?